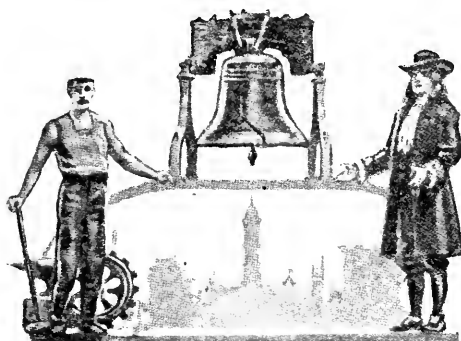


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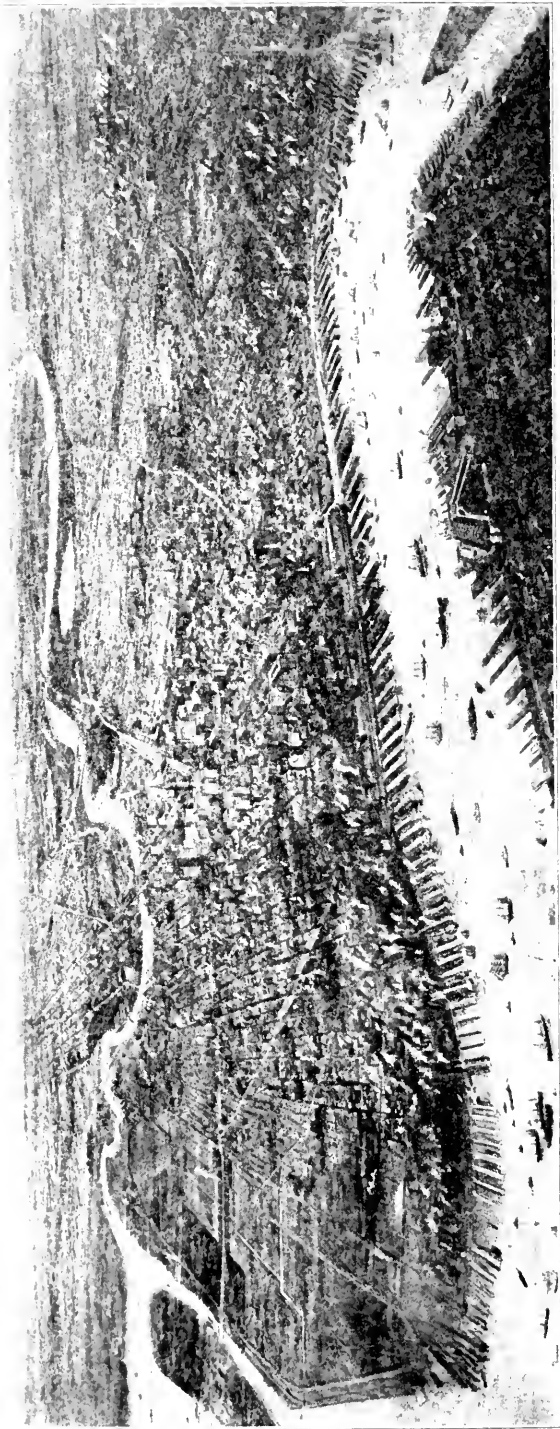
PHILADELPHIA

THE NATION'S
HISTORIC CITY



AND THE
WORLD'S GREATEST WORKSHOP

PHILADELPHIA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1917



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
[Reproduced by permission of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum]

PHILADELPHIA




ITS LOCATION, COMMERCE
INDUSTRIES, HISTORY AND
POINTS OF INTEREST

ISSUED BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1917

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APR 12 1918



The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES



THE Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, with a membership approximating six thousand, is the foremost municipal commercial organization in the United States. As a member of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, it occupies an important position in the industrial and business life of the city. Its activities cover a wide range. Its policies are formulated by a Board of Directors elected by the membership of the Chamber and its Executive Committee, and elected officers are charged with the duty of carrying out these policies.

It is a non-political and non-partisan organization, dedicated to advancing the best interests of the City of Philadelphia and of the commercial and industrial life of "The World's Greatest Workshop."

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce seeks in every instance to exemplify to its membership the spirit of service. Through seven bureaus and a large number of committees, the Chamber of Commerce works tirelessly for the civic advancement and the fulfillment of projects tending to enhance the fame and reputation of Philadelphia. Each of the seven bureaus is presided over by a Secretary, whose duties are clearly defined and whose services are at the disposal of the membership at all times.

These seven bureaus are:

Transportation.

Industrial.

Conventions and Exhibitions.

Foreign Trade.

Charities.

Membership.

Publicity.

The bureaus are under the direction of the General Secretary of the Chamber. Each bureau is also under

the advisory control of a committee of members, having charge of the subject with which the bureau deals. Numerous other committees, also formed from the membership, deal with subjects not directly under the supervision of the bureaus.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce has outlined as a program of activities for the year 1918, the five following subjects:

1. The annexation of a number of industrial suburbs to the City of Philadelphia.
2. The establishment of a retail group of members with Credit Bureau facilities.
3. The extension of the volunteer supervision of the street cleaning operations in the city to include the entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce instead of the "Minute Men," now working as members of the Members' Council.
4. The settlement of industrial differences by arbitration.
5. The investigation of the system of taxation to insure an equitable method both of taxation and of assessment.

With a record of achievement gained in the sturdy production of the commerce and industry of Philadelphia, the Chamber of Commerce looks forward to years of unparalleled activity for the benefit of the city.



Widener Building
Home of the Chamber of Commerce

WELCOME



PHILADELPHIA extends a heartfelt welcome to the strangers within her gates. The spirit of hospitality and friendship brought to her shores by William Penn, the founder, has been intensified through the generations, until today the city of Philadelphia, birthplace of American independence, stands with hands extended to greet the visitor.

At a time when the attention of civilization is fastened upon a war destined to make safe for democracy the world at large, Philadelphia, tireless in well doing for the benefit of mankind, nevertheless has both time and inclination to greet her friends and neighbors and to invite them to share with her the proceeds of her industry.

Three centuries of productive co-operation, sagacity and thrift, have richly supplied the "World's Greatest Workshop" with facilities and advantages both for business and for pleasure.

To the visitor, Philadelphia's greeting is "Welcome" and her parting words are "Farewell—Come Again."



PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS

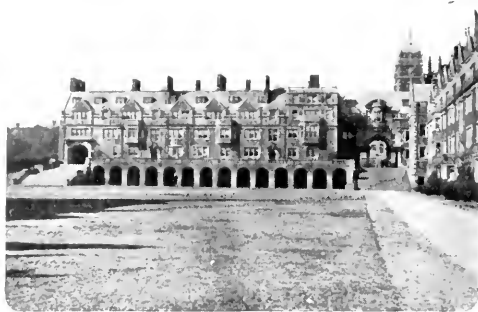
PHILADELPHIA

Its Location and Industries



AMONG William Penn's instructions to his commission charged with selecting a site for the location of a settlement were the following injunctions: ". . . let the Rivers and Creeks be sounded on my side of Delaware River, Especially Upland (renamed Chester) in order to settle a great Towne, and be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy, that is, where the most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of Water, if possible to Load, or unload at ye Bank or Key side . . . It would do well if the River coming into the Creek be navigable, at least for Boats up into ye country . . . Such a place being found out, for Navigation, healthy Scituation and good Soyle, for Provision, lay out ten Thousand acres contiguous to it in the best manner you can as . . . the Libertyes of the said Towne." From these directions it is clear that the site of Philadelphia was not determined by chance or accident. The locality chosen for the "great Towne" was 105 miles up the deep tidal estuary of the Delaware on the neck of land made by the Delaware and its first large western tributary, the Schuylkill. Here the Delaware curves westward, giving to the Philadelphia side a deep channel close to the shore, and back of the river the land rises in gentle steps to rolling hills 400 feet in altitude in the north and western parts of the city. The level but well-drained land near the river was an ideal spot for a city. The higher lands gave fine residential sections, and falling streams capable of furnishing water power for the first industries. The wisdom of the early selection has been proved by the subsequent development of the city.

From Philadelphia to the sea a 35-foot channel has been made. Within the city limits, 37 miles of water frontage gives the city unusually large docking facili-



Ivy Walk, University of Pennsylvania

ties, so large, indeed, that only a portion of the water front has thus far been utilized. This great water frontage offers wonderful shipping facilities, and gives splendid sites for industrial plants. For many

miles below the city the western bank of the Delaware has the same advantages as within the city limits itself and gives almost unlimited opportunity for the commercial and industrial expansion of the Philadelphia district. Many large industrial concerns have already taken advantage of this, so that industrial Philadelphia extends for many miles to the southwest through Eddystone, Chester, and Marcus Hook to Wilmington. Across the Delaware from Philadelphia the important industrial city of Camden has grown, an overflow center where cheaper lands have attracted many manufacturing concerns. Likewise to the north, industries are spreading along the navigable Delaware; and Bristol, like Chester, is but a part of industrial Philadelphia.

The territory surrounding Philadelphia is one of rich and varied resources. The city lies on the borderline between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Uplands. The Coastal Plain with its truck gardens and fruit farms, its cotton, corn and tobacco, its forests of pine, its clays and sands and phosphates, finds easy access to Philadelphia. Northward the Delaware is navigable to the Falls at Trenton, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal gives waterway connection across central New Jersey to New York Harbor. Southward, coastwise steamships connect the port with the outer edge of the Coastal Plain and the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal gives the city a short cut to Chesapeake

Bay and the inland waterway connections to the South. Railroads radiate from Camden across the New Jersey portion of the Coastal Plain, and give the city not only access to the resources of the plain but also to the resort cities that fringe the coast from Long Branch to Cape May. Atlantic City, 55 miles away, is reached in one hour by express trains. The southern New Jersey coast is a playground for Philadelphians. By means of connections with the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the railroads of the South readily send rich resources of that section into Philadelphia.

West of the city are the rolling Piedmont Uplands with their fertile limestone valleys; their forests of hard woods, their pockets of iron ore; their slate, cement rock, building stone and other minerals. And beyond the valleys are the forest-covered ridges of the Appalachians and, most important of all, the largest fields of anthracite coal in the world. Heading northwestward from Philadelphia, the Schuylkill River gives a natural passageway into these rich sections. First by boat, then by the Schuylkill Canal and then by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, anthracite coal and iron ore and



Commercial Museum

grains were brought to tide-water at Philadelphia. West of the city, a wide gap in the mountains makes a wide-open doorway into the Great Valley at Lebanon and Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania Railroad tracks now follow the old pikes that early led into this rich region. To the north, the Lehigh Valley opens a similar gateway from the anthracite coal fields to the Delaware River, a route followed today by the Lehigh Canal and by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, all connecting with the port of Philadelphia.

It is not surprising that with so rich a tributary country, so easily accessible, Philadelphia should have grown rapidly and assumed leadership in the nation's history, and in our own day in manufacturing industry. As an industrial center, Philadelphia holds a unique place among American cities. It is primarily a manufacturing city. Judged by the value of its manufactured products, New York and Chicago surpass Philadelphia, but both these cities are much larger than Philadelphia, much of their output is represented by the supplies necessary for large populations or by special products of high value. Philadelphia's industries consist primarily of the great staple goods that go to supply a nation, supplies that are made in great factories by an army of skilled and well-paid workmen, and that find their way into the homes of people everywhere in our own country and throughout the world. In proportion to its size more people are engaged in manufacturing in Philadelphia than in any other of the five largest cities of the United States. Fifteen out of every 100 of the population are wage-earners in factories. In Chicago there are 13; in New York, 11; in St. Louis, 11; in Boston, 10. Of the ten largest cities in the United States only Cleveland and Detroit have a greater percentage of their people engaged in industry. Granted a type of settlers who were skilled in industries and in the management of enterprises, as were the early English and Welsh Quakers, the Scotch-Irish, Dutch, German and Swiss settlers of Philadelphia, a manufacturing industry once started was bound to succeed under the favoring geographical conditions the city possesses. Raw materials, foods, and fuel were near at hand or could be imported cheaply from abroad. The wide

small. The distance of Philadelphia from the sea makes the city comparatively safe from hostile sea forces, and this, combined with the other advantages, has been a factor in making the League Island Navy Yard the most important navy yard in the country. During the past year Philadelphia has been selected as the site for the plant of the Aircraft Company, a Government hydroplane factory, now being built, and the shipyard of the International Shipbuilding Corporation, which is planning to turn out 120 ships in the next 20 months.

The Delaware River front has been developed to such an extent from a commercial and industrial point of view that it has been deemed advisable to absorb into the confines of the city of Philadelphia those portions of the State of Pennsylvania lying south of Philadelphia city line and extending to the Delaware State line. For the same reasons those portions of Bucks County immediately contiguous to the city of Philadelphia and extending northward along the shores of the Delaware River, to and including the Borough of Bristol, have been included in the plan for annexation.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce has placed this project at the top of this list of proposed activities for 1918 and plans are being perfected for its accomplishment.

The annexation of this territory will restore Philadelphia to its rightful position as the second city of America and will accentuate its title as "The World's Greatest Workshop."

Philadelphia leads the world as a leather manufacturing city, chemical tanning having first been developed here. Sugar refining and petroleum refining are two industries that Philadelphia's position has made possible. Heavy chemicals, paints and varnishes, furniture, confectionery, paper and paper goods, soap and fertilizers are some of the other varied industries in which the city ranks high. To enumerate all would be to give practically the whole list of important manufactures in the United States.

The following table will give a partial idea of the importance of some of the city's industries:

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF PHILADELPHIA

These figures are taken from the census of 1910. There has been a great increase since that date, but the exact figures are not available.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of Wage- Earners</i>	<i>Value of Product</i>	<i>Percentage of all U. S.</i>
Total of all industries..	251,884	\$746,076,000	3.5%

I. Textiles:

Woolen and worsted goods	19,177	\$54,914,000	12.6
Hosiery and knit goods	16,000	23,971,000	12.0
Carpets and rugs....	10,363	22,629,000	31.8
Cotton goods	9,734	22,538,000	6.8
Felt hats	5,825	10,402,000	21.7
Silk	3,056	6,502,000	3.3
Dyeing and finishing.	3,575	6,327,000	7.6
Cordage and jute and linen	1,163	3,325,000	5.4
Shoddy	393	1,845,000	24.7
Women's clothing ...	13,500	30,133,000	7.8
Men's clothing	12,212	29,001,000	5.1
Millinery and lace...	2,770	5,052,000	6.0
Oil cloth and linoleum	(?)	5,000,000*	22.0
Men's furnishings ...	(?)	2,900,000*	3.3
Upholstering	(?)	2,400,000*	20.0

II. Iron and Steel and Their Products:

Foundry and machine shop	17,141	38,635,000	
Locomotives	10,000	13,200,000	42.0
Iron and steel and rolling mills	4,821	11,789,000	
Electrical machinery and apparatus ...	1,759	7,065,000	
Shipbuilding	8,000	6,000,000*	8.1
Street cars		4,200,000	54.0

Railroad cars and repairs	3,669	5,318,000	
Saws	(?)	3,000,000	26.0
Files		1,540,000	27.0
<i>III. Food Products:</i>			
Sugar Refining	(?)	37,600,000	15.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,109	22,079,000	
Bread and bakery ...	4,598	19,018,000	
Confectionery	2,891	7,315,000	5.4
Flour	89	2,877,000	
<i>IV. Paper and Printing:</i>			
Printing and publishing	13,681	45,807,000	
Paper and wood pulp	1,301	4,122,000	
Boxes, paper	3,379	3,822,000	7.2
<i>V. Leather:</i>			
Tanning and finishing	5,972	23,526,000	7.2
Boots and shoes	3,466	6,517,000	1.3
Leather goods	1,707	3,994,000	3.8
<i>VI. Chemical Industry:</i>			
Petroleum refining ..	(?)	22,500,000*	9.5
Chemicals	1,753	9,643,000	8.1
Patent medicines	2,140	9,423,000	11.2
Paint and varnish ...	1,197	8,045,000	6.4
Soap	799	7,319,000	6.6
Fertilizers	764	4,268,000	4.0

* Estimate.

The following table shows the growth of Philadelphia's manufacturing industries since 1850:

	<i>Number of Employees</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Value of Product</i>
1850	59,099	\$33,739,911	\$64,784,212
1860	107,931	81,608,502	152,355,318
1870	127,394	181,076,919	338,168,466
1880	173,862	170,495,191	304,591,725
1890	260,264	375,249,715	577,234,446
1900	214,775	445,725,000	519,981,812
1910	251,884	691,397,000	746,075,659

No available data is at hand for the years since 1910, but it is estimated that in 1917 the number of employees had increased to approximately 300,000 and the value of products to a point in excess of \$1,000,000.

HISTORICAL SKETCH



WILLIAM PENN, soon after he had received a land grant from King Charles II, planned a "great Towne" for his province, and chose the name of Philadelphia for it. Purchases of large tracts of land were to receive a small proportion of their purchase in town lots, and the remainder in country lands. Penn's instructions to his agents directed that the streets be laid out in a uniform way, and that the houses be built as much as possible upon a line.

Following these instructions, Penn's surveyor devised a town plot of checker-board pattern with the streets running at right angles to one another. No provision was made for diagonal streets, now so necessary for rapid transit. The town plot extended along the Delaware for about a mile, from the present Vine Street to South Street; and ran across the peninsula a distance of two miles to the Schuylkill. It contained, therefore, nearly thirteen hundred acres, and was not enlarged from 1682 until the year 1854. The streets were laid out on a grand scale for that day, with a width of fifty feet, a figure which unfortunately was not frequently changed in extending streets until recent years. To avoid any "man-worship" the streets running north and south were numbered, while those running east and west were named for the trees of the forest. Broad Street and High (Market) Street were given greater width than the other streets. Four "squares" or parks were laid out in regular positions in the city plot.

The growth of the city from the first was remarkable. Penn was one of the most skillful real estate promoters that America has ever seen. His circulars in English and German were widely distributed through the communities which knew him so well on account of his religious activities. Members of the Society of Friends as well as of other religious denominations eagerly purchased land and settled in a province where religious and political freedom were guaranteed. By

the close of 1685, ninety ships had arrived, bringing seventy-two hundred persons. This was the greatest trans-Atlantic migration which had taken place up to that time; and was not equalled until the extensive migration of the Scotch-Irish and German Palatines to



WILLIAM PENN

From the original portrait, painted in Ireland in 1666, aged 22,
owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Courtesy of the J. B. Lippincott Company

Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. By 1700 the city had seven hundred houses; and by 1750 over two thousand.

In the eighteenth century, Philadelphia became the leading city on the continent. This success was due

to several causes. First, religious toleration was practiced in Pennsylvania on a broad scale; secondly, the cordial welcome of foreigners led many thousands to migrate to the colony from the Rhine regions of Germany; third, the great natural resources and diversified agriculture furnished material for commerce; and last, the mingling of sects and races developed an intellectual type more liberal than the New Englander or the Southerner of that time.

This liberality and originality is well shown in the list of "Philadelphia firsts" given elsewhere in this pamphlet. Philadelphia in the eighteenth century literally swarmed with organizations for economic, intellectual and social welfare. The first fire company and the first fire insurance company were organized; educational and scientific bodies were created, such as the College (later the University), the Library Company, the American Philosophical Society, and the first medical school. The welfare of the poor was promoted by the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Quaker Almshouse and Bettering House, where separate provision was first made for the care of the insane. In nearly all of these associations Benjamin Franklin played an important part, either as originator or as supporter. Particularly in scientific research, with Franklin, Rittenhouse, Godfrey, Bartram and others, did Philadelphia stand pre-eminent.

Both in the political and in the military events of the Revolution, Philadelphia occupied a prominent place. A tea meeting in Philadelphia passed resolutions of protest which were later adopted as a basis for protest and action in Boston. A Philadelphian, John Dickinson, wrote those "Letters of a Farmer" which passed through more editions and had a larger circulation than any publication in the colonies up to that time. In Carpenter's Hall the First Continental Congress met to adopt measures to encourage Massachusetts, and to threaten the English merchants with non-importation and non-exportation agreements. In the State House, the Second Continental Congress opened its session; there Washington accepted command of the Continental forces; there the Declaration of Independence was debated and adopted; there Congress received the

French Minister, the first foreign representative in this country; there the Articles of Confederation were framed, and after much delay put into operation; there Congress and its committees organized the foreign relations, the finance, and the military and naval measures of the war. In Philadelphia, Congress borrowed its first loan, £6,000, as well as printed its first issue of paper money. A Philadelphian, Robert Morris, was Superintendent of the Finances in the Revolution.

Important military operations of the Revolution took place in this vicinity. The first British advance to Philadelphia, the capital city, was stopped at the Delaware, and later, at the close of 1776, Washington won his brilliant success at Trenton. The following year the British marched upon the city from the Chesapeake Bay, defeated Washington at Chadd's Ford, and after some manœuvring entered Philadelphia. A few weeks later, Washington attacked the British forces in Germantown, hoping by tactics similar to those which had succeeded at Trenton, to capture a portion of the British forces. A combination of unfortunate circumstances prevented his success in this attack. For the winter of 1777-1778, Washington retired to an entrenched position at Valley Forge, where his depleted army passed the darkest hours of the war.

The visitor to Philadelphia can live over again these trying days of the Revolution. At Valley Forge he can inspect Washington's headquarters, see the redoubts, and walk for miles along the lines of entrenchments which are still visible. Of the many fine monu-



Washington's Headquarters, Valley Forge
Now part of State Park



Girard College



Post Office

ments the National Arch erected by order of Congress, and the beautiful Memorial Chapel with its interesting museum, deserve especial notice. At Chadd's Ford he can tramp or ride over the battle-field, he can still see the octagonal schoolhouse and the Birmingham Friends' Meeting-House, where the injured were cared for after the battle, and even enter the houses occupied by Washington and Lafayette and Lord Howe during the battle at the ford. In Germantown he will find still preserved, more eighteenth century houses than in any other town in the country. He can see in its original condition Chief Justice Chew's house, "Cliveden," which the British occupied during the battle. And along the Delaware, besides the interesting sites in Trenton and Princeton, he may visit the location of the forts built below Philadelphia to protect the city from a naval attack. Within a radius of thirty miles from the city there are preserved buildings, museums and collections of more value in Revolutionary history than in any district of similar size in the entire country.

After the Revolution, Philadelphia was chosen as the place of meeting of the Constitutional Convention, and during the summer of 1787, that unsurpassed body of men completed their draft of the document which Gladstone characterized as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."



Academy of the Fine Arts



Union League



Manufacturers' Club

From 1790 to 1800, Philadelphia was again the capital of the country. Here, in Congress Hall, now so admirably restored, the work of the Congress was carried on. Here the Supreme Court, under the great Judiciary Act of 1789, began its remarkable career. Here the United States Mint was organized in the first building ever owned by the National Government. Here the First United States Bank opened its doors for business and soon erected that imposing structure in Corinthian style, which is now occupied by the Girard National Bank.

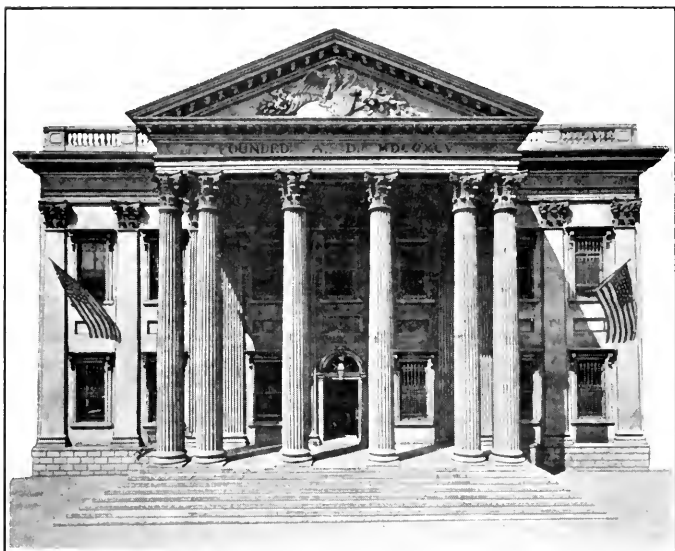
It is well to note the prominent place which Philadelphia has occupied in national finance. In the colonial period Pennsylvania had a system of loans to farmers, somewhat like that provided in the most recent Farm Loan Act. In the Revolution, Robert Morris managed the finances of the young confederation. He organized the first bank in this country, the Pennsylvania Bank, in 1780; and the first bank chartered by Congress, the Bank of North America, which is still in

existence and is the only bank in the present national system not required to use the name "national" in its title.



Christ Church

The First Bank of the United States (1791-1811) had its principal place of business in Philadelphia; as also the Second Bank of the



Building of the First Bank of the United States
(Now occupied by Girard National Bank).

United States (1817-1836). Philadelphia bankers like Girard and Parrish had a large share in financing the War of 1812. A Philadelphia firm of bankers, E. W. Clark & Co., took practically all the bonds issued in the Mexican War. The first bank to be organized under the new system of 1863 was the First National Bank in Philadelphia. Jay Cooke, a Philadelphian, by a system of local agents and liberal advertising, brought to a success the difficult financing of the Civil War, selling the great 5.20 and 7.30 loans, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. And today one of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks is located in Philadelphia, and the resources of Philadelphia banking institutions stand second only to New York.

Up to 1854 the city of Philadelphia contained only two square miles, but to the north and south of the old city grew up populous communities called incorporated districts. These districts continued the same street lines, the same methods of lighting and sewerage as those of the city. In reality the city population spread

over a large part of the County of Philadelphia. In 1854 the Legislature of the State made the limits of the city co-terminous with those of the county, thus at one time increasing the area from two to one hundred and twenty-nine square miles. Since 1854 the functions of the county and city have been closely associated, but not entirely amalgamated.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is working to secure the annexation of parts of Delaware and Bucks Counties to Philadelphia. This, when accomplished, will restore the city to its position of the second city of the United States in both territory and population.

FIGURES OF PRESENT-DAY PHILADELPHIA

(According to the latest estimates available.)

Population	1,750,000
Number of buildings	410,000
Number of dwelling-houses	380,000
Number of churches	900
Number of public school pupils.....	224,892
Number of elementary school buildings	350
Number of high schools	11
Miles of street railway	625
Area of parks and public squares	6,500 acres

PHILADELPHIA IN THE NATION'S HISTORY

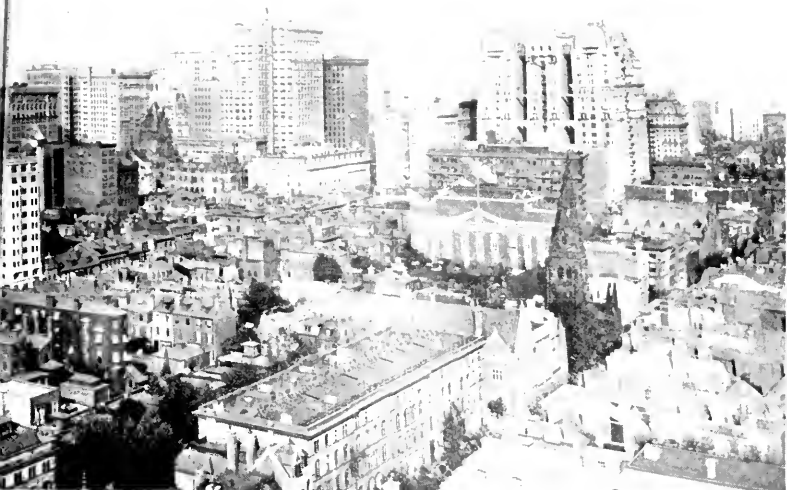
- 1688 First protest against human slavery (German-town).
- 1752 First fire insurance company in America (the Hand in Hand).
- 1773 Philadelphia "Tea Party."
- 1774 Continental Congress.
- 1774 Articles of Confederation.
- 1776 Proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.
- 1780 Robert Morris and financing of the Revolution.
- 1780 First public bank in the United States—the Pennsylvania Bank.
- 1781 First bank chartered by Congress—the Bank of North America.
- 1784 Second fire insurance company in America (the Green Tree).
- 1787 Constitutional Convention and the Constitution.
- 1790 First Abolition Society.
- 1791 First Supreme Court of the United States.



PHILADELPHIA'S C



THE UNITED STATES MINT



MERCIAL CENTER



COLLEGE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



THE STATE HOUSE OR INDEPENDENCE HALL
Where the Declaration of Independence was signed July 4, 1776

- 1791-1811 First Bank of the United States (Third Street below Chestnut).
- 1792 First United States Mint (east side of Seventh Street, below Arch).
- 1797 First U. S. frigate, "The United States," built by Joshua Humphreys.
- 1800 First U. S. Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road.
- 1800 First U. S. Navy Yard, Front and Federal Streets.
- 1812 Stephen Girard and the finances of the War of 1812.
- 1817 Second Bank of the United States, present Custom House, Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets.
- 1838 First U. S. Naval Academy.
- 1846 E. W. Clark and financing of the Mexican War.
- 1862 First armored battleship, "New Ironsides," built by William Cramp & Sons.
- 1862 Jay Cooke and financing of the Civil War.
- 1863 First bank chartered in the United States under the National Bank Act.
- 1864 International Tribunal proposed to judge the Alabama claims, Thomas Balch.
- 1876 First International Exhibition in America, the Centennial.
- 1914 Organization of the Federal Reserve Bank—District No. 3.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

- 1682 First pleasure grounds for the people, laid out in America, were dedicated in Philadelphia.
- 1684 First iron works, Frankford.
- 1684 First pottery, Front and Prime Streets.
- 1684 First glass works, Frankford.
- 1690 First paper mill, William Rittenhouse, on Wissahickon Creek.
- 1710 Beginning of Philadelphia's claim to supremacy in shipbuilding.
- 1712 First ocean-going merchantman launched in America.



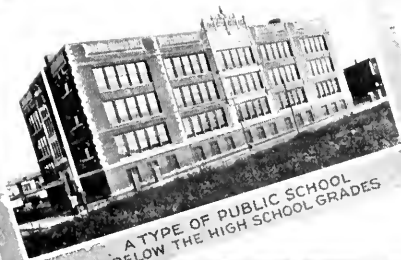
NORTHEAST MANUAL
TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS



WEST PHILADELPHIA
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS



A TYPE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
BELOW THE HIGH SCHOOL GRADES

- 1719 First fire engine (bought by any municipality) for public purposes.
- 1730 Mariner's quadrant, invented by Thomas Godfrey, later wrongly attributed to Hadley.
- 1733 First fire engine made in America, by Anthony Nicholls.
- 1769 First life insurance society, organized for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen of the Church of England and America.
- 1775 First organization of manufacturers, "The United Company of Pennsylvania for the Establishment of American Manufactures."
- 1775 First carpets woven on American looms, a result of the war against imported British manufactures; William Calverley.
- 1775 First piano made in America, John Behrent, Third Street below Brown.
- 1781 First bank, the Bank of North America.
- 1786 First steamboat, the first vessel successfully propelled by steam, was operated on the Delaware at Philadelphia, on July 26th, by John Fitch. Regular service on the Delaware in 1790.
- 1791 First carpet mills established in America.
- 1794 First U. S. patent for textile machinery granted to Thomas Davenport.
- 1804 First automobile (steam), Oliver Evans.
- 1809 First laying of railroad tracks for experimental purposes in a yard near Bull's Head Tavern.
- 1809 First life insurance corporation, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.
- 1816 First Saving Society, the "Philadelphia."
- 1819 First stationary steam engine, built by Thomas Halloway for Francis Perot's Malting House.
- 1820 First shipment of anthracite coal received, 365 tons.
- 1824 First Exhibition of American Manufactures, under auspices of the Franklin Institute.
- 1830 First ether, Rosengarten & Son.
- 1831 Mathias W. Baldwin founded locomotive works.



WANAMAKER'S



GINBEL BROS.



LIT BROS.



SNELLENBURG'S



STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

DEPARTMENT STORES

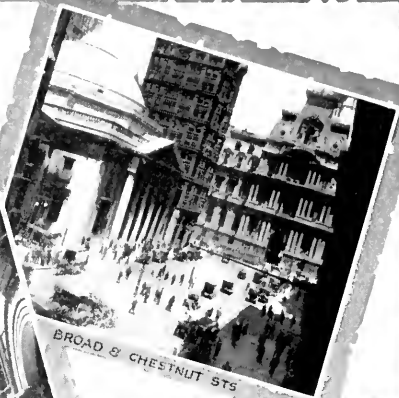
- 1830 Founding of Cramp's Shipyard.
- 1834 First strychnine, Rosengarten & Son.
- 1834 First nitric acid and first hydrochloric acid, Carter & Scattergood.
- 1839 First vulcanized rubber goods, Charles Good-year.
- 1850 First use of zinc in paint manufacture, Samuel Wetherill.
- 1859 First sleeping-car, designed and patented by Edward C. Knight.
- 1863 First National bank.
- 1866 First wood pulp paper, produced by sulphide process, Benjamin C. Tilghman.
- 1870 First compound marine engine, William Cramp & Sons.
- 1884 First triple expansion engine, William Cramp & Sons.
- 1887 First Master Builders' Exchange.
- 1896 First motion picture show, Bijou Theatre.
- 1899 First National Export Exposition in the United States, held in Commercial Museums.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, INCLUDING SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, NEWSPAPERS, SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES, ETC.

- 1681 First pleasure grounds reserved in America for the use of the people. (Penn's plan of Philadelphia.)
- 1681 First printing press in this section of the country, and the second in the colonies.
- 1685 First almanac printed in the colonies, "*American Messenger*," William Bradford.
- 1690 First American paper mill, Samuel Rittenhouse.
- 1698 First public school, incorporated in 1698.
- 1698 First school book in Philadelphia, Francis Pastorius.
- 1706 First presbytery, organized by seven ministers.
- 1712 First American workhouse authorized by Common Council; this led to the erection of Blockley Hospital.
- 1718 First American-made printing press, Adam Ramage.
- 1727 Oldest learned society in the New World, "The American Philosophical Society," organized



CHESTNUT ST.
LOOKING WEST



BROAD & CHESTNUT STS



BROAD ST. LOOKING NORTH



MARKET ST LOOKING EAST



US CUSTOM HOUSE

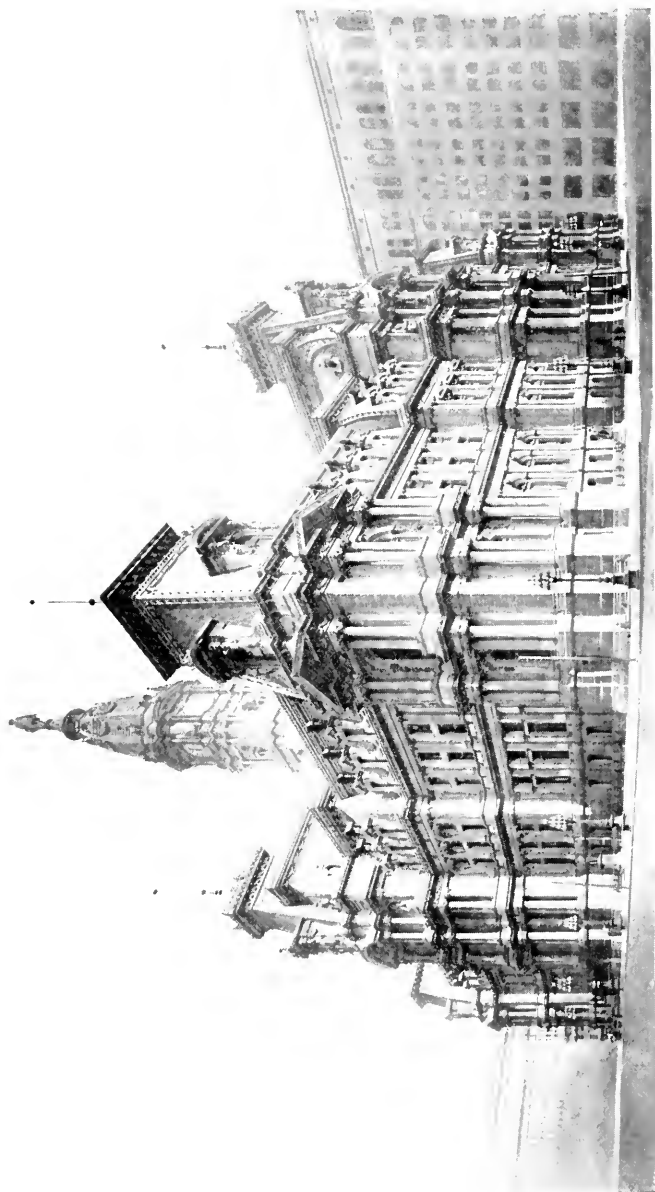
by Benjamin Franklin for promoting useful knowledge among the British plantations in America.

- 1728 First weekly newspaper, "*The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*," Keimer.
- 1728 First botanical garden, John Bartram.
- 1730 First turnpike road, Lancaster Pike.
- 1731 First public library, "The mother of all North American subscription libraries," said Benjamin Franklin, and originated by him.
- 1732 First German newspaper, the "*Philadelphia Zeitung*," Benjamin Franklin.
- 1736 First volunteer fire company, the "Union," Benjamin Franklin the first Secretary.
- 1740 First charity school combined with the College or Academy of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania) obtained charter in 1755.
- 1741 Benjamin Franklin launched the "*General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for All the British Plantations in America*" (six issues only).
- 1742 First American work on botany, by John Bartram.
- 1742 First American type founding, Christopher Saur, Germantown.
- 1743 First German Bible, Christopher Saur. The third edition, printed in 1777, while still in sheets, was used to make cartridges at the time of the Battle of Germantown.
- 1749 First company of American stage players.
- 1752 First proof that lightning and electricity were one and the same, demonstrated by Franklin.
- 1752 First hospital, the Pennsylvania, opened in February, 1752.
- 1753 First American expedition for Arctic exploration left Philadelphia, March 4, 1753.
- ✓ 1753 First bell cast in America, made by Pass & Stowe for the State House.
- 1762 First School of Anatomy, Dr. William Shippen.
- 1765 First Medical College (branch of the College of Philadelphia).



PHILADELPHIA HOTELS

- First medical commencement three years later, John Archer, graduate. Discourse, "Upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America," constituted the formal opening.
- 1766 First permanent theatre, Cedar, in Southwark.
- 1767 First American drama, "The Prince of Parthia," by Thomas Godfrey, Jr., staged at the Southwark Theatre.
- 1768 First Medical Society founded by students from the different colonies attending lectures at the Medical School.
- 1768 First astronomical instrument made in America, David Rittenhouse.
- 1783 First trade journal, "*The Price Current*."
- 1784 First daily newspaper, "*Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*."
- 1785 First American edition of Shakespeare, Bioren & Madan.
- 1785 First Agricultural Society on the continent—Dr. Rush, Robert Morris, Richard Peters.
- 1786 First American Book of Prayer of Protestant Episcopal Church.
- 1787 First College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- 1780 First American work on medicine by Dr. Benjamin Rush.
- 1783 First English Lutheran Church, Race Street below Sixth.
- 1783 First free Quaker meeting-house erected—"Of the Empire 8."
- 1786 Protestant Episcopal Church of North America was organized in this city.
- 1787 First church in America owned by persons of color; St. Thomas' African Methodist Episcopal, Fourth and St. James Streets.
- 1790 First law school in America, the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania—Judge James Wilson, of the United States Supreme Court, founded, and Professor of Law. First law history, 1802.
- 1790 First astronomical observatory, David Rittenhouse.
- 1798 First American novelist, Charles Brockden Brown, who then published "Wieland."



PHILADELPHIA'S CITY HALL

- 1802 First oxygen blowpipe, Dr. Robert Hare.
- 1802 First juvenile magazine.
- 1805 First permanent art institution, the Academy of Fine Arts. Chartered in 1806, and the pioneer of art institutions.
- 1813 First religious weekly, "*The Religious Remembrancer*."
- 1816 First electric furnace, Dr. Robert Hare.
- 1818 First American lithograph, Bass Otis.
- 1820 First permanent medical journal, now the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.
- 1821 First College of Pharmacy in the world, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.
- 1827 First Agricultural Society, Jas. Meade, founder.
- 1830 First penny newspaper, "*The Cent*," published by C. C. Conwell.
- 1830 First successful women's magazine, "*Godey's Lady's Book*," Louis A. Godey.
- 1830 First free college for orphan boys, Girard College.
- 1833 First hospital for blind, Will's Eye Hospital.
- 1833 First U. S. Dispensary, Wood & Bache.
- 1839 First daguerreotype made in America. View taken with a crude camera from rear window of Chestnut Street Mint by Joseph Saxton.
- 1839 First daguerreotype portrait taken (of himself) by Robert Cornelius.
- 1840 First general advertising agency, Volney B. Palmer, Pine Street above Third.
- 1844 First school of applied art, the School of Industrial Art for Women, was established.
- 1848 First comic weekly, "*The John Donkey*," published by Thomas Dunn English.
- 1848 First homeopathic medical college.
- 1850 First women's medical college.
- 1852 First American insurance journal, Capt. Harvey G. Tuckett.
- 1852 Shakespeare Society. The oldest in existence.
- 1874 First zoological garden (laid out) in America.
- 1876 First World's Fair held in America. The Centennial Exhibition.
- 1892 Wistar Institute of Anatomy, first of its kind in America.



WALNUT LANE BRIDGE



VIEW FROM WALNUT LANE BRIDGE



SPRING ALONG THE WISSAHICKON



DAM ON WISSAHICKON



VIEW FROM BELMONT PLATEAU



ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



THE SUNKEN GARDENS

ITINERARY OF A VISIT TO OLD-TIME PHILADELPHIA



THE visitor to Philadelphia who desires to see the historic places near the center of the city will find that the following itinerary will take him to a most interesting group of historic structures and sites. The places noted are, except Old Swedes' Church, all within a half a mile of the Old State House (1735) or Independence Hall, and the trip can easily be made in two hours, although many will want to spend more time in a closer inspection of these scenes of early colonial and national activity. Probably nowhere else in the country are there still standing so many and so important historical buildings:

INDEPENDENCE HALL, Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Called in colonial times the "State House." Used by the Colonial Assembly, the Governor and his Council, the Supreme Court and other provincial officers. Occupied by the Second Continental Congress, 1775-1783; by the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

CONGRESS HALL, Chestnut and Sixth Streets. Completed in 1789 for the County Courts, but immediately offered to the United States, and occupied by the Congress, 1790-1800.

OLD CITY HALL, Chestnut and Fifth Streets. 1790. Erected to provide quarters for the new City Government under the charter of 1789.

HALL OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, west side of Fifth Street below Chestnut, building erected 1787.

NORTH ON FIFTH STREET

FREE QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE, Fifth and Arch Streets. 1783. The Free Quakers ("Fighting Quakers") were founded February 20, 1781. Present house erected by popular subscription in 1783. "in the year of the Empire 8."

CHRIST CHURCH BURYING GROUND, southeast corner Fifth and Arch Streets. Before 1720, interments had

been made in the church or neighboring churchyard, but in 1719 this lot was purchased, and the first burial was made in 1720. Here are the graves of Benjamin Franklin, Commodore Thomas Truxtun, Commodore William Bainbridge, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Commodore Dale, General Jacob Morgan.

EAST ON ARCH STREET TO

NEW MEETING-HOUSE, Fourth and Arch Streets. 1804. The ground was given by Penn to the Friends, for burying purposes, in 1701. Yard contains graves of James Logan, Charles Brockden Brown, etc.

ACADEMY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1749. West side of Fourth Street below Arch. (Site of.)

PROVOST SMITH'S HOUSE, southwest corner of Fourth and Arch Streets. (James Russell Lowell lived here in 1844.)

SOUTH ON SECOND STREET TO

CHRIST CHURCH, Second above Market Street. 1727. Enlarged in 1731 and 1753. Tower cost \$2,100, which was raised by a lottery. Bells came from England. William White, rector, 1772-1836; later, 1787, bishop. Attended by Penn family, Washington, Adams. Washington pew still preserved.

DOCK CREEK. Dock Street now follows the old windings of the creek. Penn landed on the sandy beach near the mouth of the creek, where the public landing was later established. A branch of the creek flowed out of a duck pond at Fourth and Market Streets.

BLUE ANCHOR TAVERN stood on Front Street, "100 ft. north of high water mark on Dock Creek." (When Penn laid out the city, the Blue Anchor stood in the middle of Front Street; he agreed with the owner, in consideration of moving it to the west line of Front Street, to give him a lot 16 feet front and running back to the creek.)

NORTH ON DOCK STREET TO

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Third Street and Dock. 1834. Long the home of the Maritime Exchange.

FIRST UNITED STATES BANK, 116 South Third Street. Bank organized by act of Congress, February 3, 1791. The bank building was occupied in 1797. The charter expired in 1811, and Girard then took the bank building as his place of business, and it has been occupied by the

Girard Bank (now a National bank) down to the present time.

WEST ON CHESTNUT TO

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 309 Chestnut Street. Bank chartered by Congress, May 17, 1781, at the suggestion of Robert Morris. Charter repealed in 1785 and one obtained from State of Pennsylvania. Now a National bank. The building is one of recent construction.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN THE UNITED STATES, 315 Chestnut Street.

CARPENTER'S HALL, Chestnut below Fourth Street. 1771. Built by the Carpenter's Company, an organization of the carpenters and builders founded in 1724. In it met the First Continental Congress, September 4, 1774, because the State House was being used by the State Legislature, then in session. Building used by the First United States Bank for a time, and also by the Philadelphia Library Company. The Carpenter's Company is still in existence.

THE SECOND UNITED STATES BANK (now Custom House), Chestnut above Fourth Street. Chartered by Congress, April 10, 1816. Charter expired in 1836 and owing to the hostility by President Jackson, it was not renewed. The building plans were obtained after a public competition of architects. Building purchased in 1845 by the United States Government for use as a Custom House.

SOUTH ON FOURTH STREET TO

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FOR INSURANCE OF HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, 212 South Fourth Street. Founded in 1752 and incorporated by the Assembly, 1763. Known as the "Hand-in-Hand" Company. First fire insurance company in America.

SHIPPEN HOUSE, 218 South Fourth Street. 1752.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Willing's Alley below Fourth Street. 1733. This is the oldest regularly established Catholic Church in the city. The present church is the fourth built upon this site.

QUAKER ALMSHOUSE (site of), east of St. Joseph's Church. (See Longfellow's *Evangeline*.)

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fourth above Spruce Street. 1763. The second Roman Catholic

Church erected in the city. At first a branch of St. Joseph's and a church of the Jesuits. In the grave-yard are buried Commodore Barry, and Thomas Fitzsimons, the latter an influential member of the Constitutional Convention and of Congress.

RANDOLPH HOUSE, 321 South Fourth Street. 1786.

WISTAR HOUSE, Fourth and Locust Streets. 1750. The Wistar parties began in 1818.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Old Pine Street), Pine Street above Fourth. 1760. Built for those of the Congregation of the First Church, who lived on "Society Hill." There were early quarrels about the control of the property; Rev. Mr. Duffield the cause. Revolutionary officers and soldiers are buried in church-yard.

EAST ON PINE STREET TO

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Third and Pine Street. 1761. At first a chapel of Christ Church. Washington worshipped here. In the grave-yard are the graves of Charles W. Peale, Stephen Decatur, Commodore Stockton, Alexander J. Dallas.

EAST ON PINE STREET AND SOUTH ON SECOND TO

ROBERT BLACKWELL HOUSE, 224 Pine Street. Fine example of old colonial homes.

OLD MARKETS, Second Street above South. 1745. Similar market sheds at one time adorned Market, Callowhill, Spring Garden Streets, and Girard Avenue, and North Second Street.

NORTH ON SECOND STREET AND WEST ON SPRUCE STREET TO

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth and Spruce Streets. 1787.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Eighth and Spruce Streets.

NORTH ON EIGHT STREET TO

MORRIS HOUSE, 225 South Eighth Street. 1787.

IF DESIRED THE TRIP MAY BE EXTENDED TO

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH (Gloria Dei.) Swanson Street above Washington Avenue. 1700. Built upon the site of an earlier block-house, which was occasionally used for religious services.

ITINERARY OF GERMANTOWN

(For Greater Details see Charles F. Jenkins' "Guide Book to Historic Germantown")



PHILADELPHIA is particularly fortunate in possessing in the Germantown area a large number of well-preserved dwellings and buildings of the colonial and revolutionary periods. The start should be made on Germantown Avenue at Wayne Junction, which can be reached by street cars on Seventh and Eleventh Streets, and by frequent trains from the Reading Terminal.

Stenton, 1727-34, should be visited. Guide posts south of the railroad bridge point the way. James Logan, the owner, was William Penn's faithful secretary and representative in the province. The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames have now furnished the building in appropriate style.

Coming back to Germantown Avenue, proceed northward to

LOWER OR HOOD'S BURYING GROUND, Fisher's Lane. The British officers, General Agnew and Colonel Bird, were buried here after the battle; but their bodies were subsequently removed.

COMMODORE BARRON HOUSE, 5106. Barron was in command of the Chesapeake when she surrendered in 1807 to the Leopard. Commodore Decatur was killed in a duel with Barron.

KENDER'S HOUSE, 5109. On this site in 1688 was framed the first protest against slavery.

GILBERT STUART HOUSE, 5140. Owned by William Shippen and then by Gilbert Stuart, who painted his celebrated portrait of Washington here.

WISTAR'S HOUSE, 5261. Built in 1744. Headquarters of British General Agnew at time of battle.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, 5442. General Howe's headquarters after the battle of Germantown. Occupied by Washington during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793.



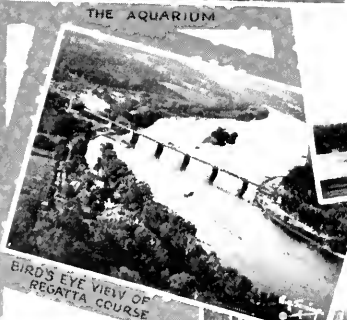
WASHINGTON MONUMENT



A SHADY LANE



THE AQUARIUM



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF REGATTA COURSE



BELMONT PLATEAU



BOAT HOUSE ROW ON SCHUYLKILL RIVER



SMITH MEMORIAL



STRAWBERRY MANSION

MARKET SQUARE. A market house and a prison were erected on this site in 1741.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, School House Lane, west of Germantown Avenue. Organized in 1760. Used as British Hospital after Battle of Germantown. Occupied by Banks of North America and Pennsylvania during 1793.

VERNON, north of Chelton Avenue. Built in 1803; named after the birthplace of Washington. Now the Museum of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. Open to the public without charge.

GREEN TREE TAVERN, 6019. Built by Daniel Pastorius in 1748.

"WYCK," 6026. Built before 1700. Used by British as Hospital after the battle. Lafayette once held a reception there.

OLD MENNONITE CHURCH, north of Herman Street. Built in 1770. In front of church British General Agnew was shot by a man concealed behind the church.

JOHNSON HOUSES, 6306 and 6316. Heavy fighting of the battle took place around here.

CONCORD SCHOOL HOUSE, above Washington Lane. Erected in 1775.

CHARTER OAK LIBRARY. Organized in 1856.

UPPER BURYING GROUND, above Concord School House. Land granted for burying purposes in 1724. Wall built by popular subscription of "money, labor and stone."

CHEW HOUSE, above Johnson Street. The most severe part of the fighting of the battle took place here.

UPSAL HOUSE, opposite Chew House. Built in 1798.

OLD DUNKER PARSONAGE AND CHURCH, 6611 and adjoining. The present church was built in 1770. Alexander Mack was the first preacher of the sect; Christopher Sauer, the celebrated German printer of Germantown, also preached here.

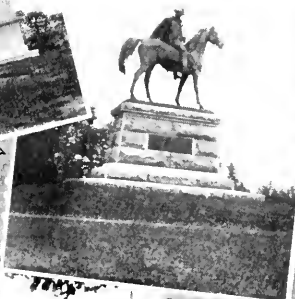
OLD LUTHERAN PARSONAGE, 6669.

BAYARD HOUSE, 6749. Built immediately after the Revolution. The newly dug cellar was used by the Americans during the battle.

PAUL HOUSE, 6843. Suffered from the fire of the battle.



ARCH AT VALLEY FORGE, PA
ENTRANCE TO PARK



GENERAL WAYNE'S
MONUMENT



BACK OF WASHINGTON'S
HEADQUARTERS



WAYNE & SCOTT MONUMENT

A FEW AUTOMOBILE TOURS AROUND PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia to Chestnut Hill through Fairmount Park

From Bellevue-Stratford north on Broad Street round City Hall to North Broad Street (Masonic Temple on right hand). Up Broad Street to Arch Street, turn left on Arch to Sixteenth Street, our new Park Boulevard, to Seventeenth Street. Turn right and north on Seventeenth Street to Race Street. Turn left and west on Race Street to Logan Square, round the square to its northwest corner, and out the Park Boulevard to Fairmount Park. (Monument of Washington at entrance of park. Gift of Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.) Fairmount Park is divided into two parts by the Schuylkill River. The Centennial Exhibition was held in the West Park.

Continue up East River Drive. Turn right. Continue on up Wissahickon Drive and Lincoln Drive to McCallum Street (sign). Turn right on Willow Grove Avenue across railroad. Left on Seminole Street. Turn right at railroad tracks to Germantown Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

Philadelphia to Valley Forge

Philadelphia (Pa.). (Broad and Walnut Streets.) Run west on Walnut Street to dead end at Sixty-third Street, turn right on Sixty-third Street to intersection of Lancaster Avenue, end of trolleys; turn left on Lancaster Avenue and follow to

Ardmore. At Lancaster Avenue Bank and Post-office on corner on right, turn right, pass under railroad and turn left, parallel to railroad. Keep straight on through

Haverford. (Merion Cricket Club.) And keeping to the broader macadam through

Bryn Mawr, and

Rosemont, crossing the Spring Mill Road near

Villanova, and on direct through

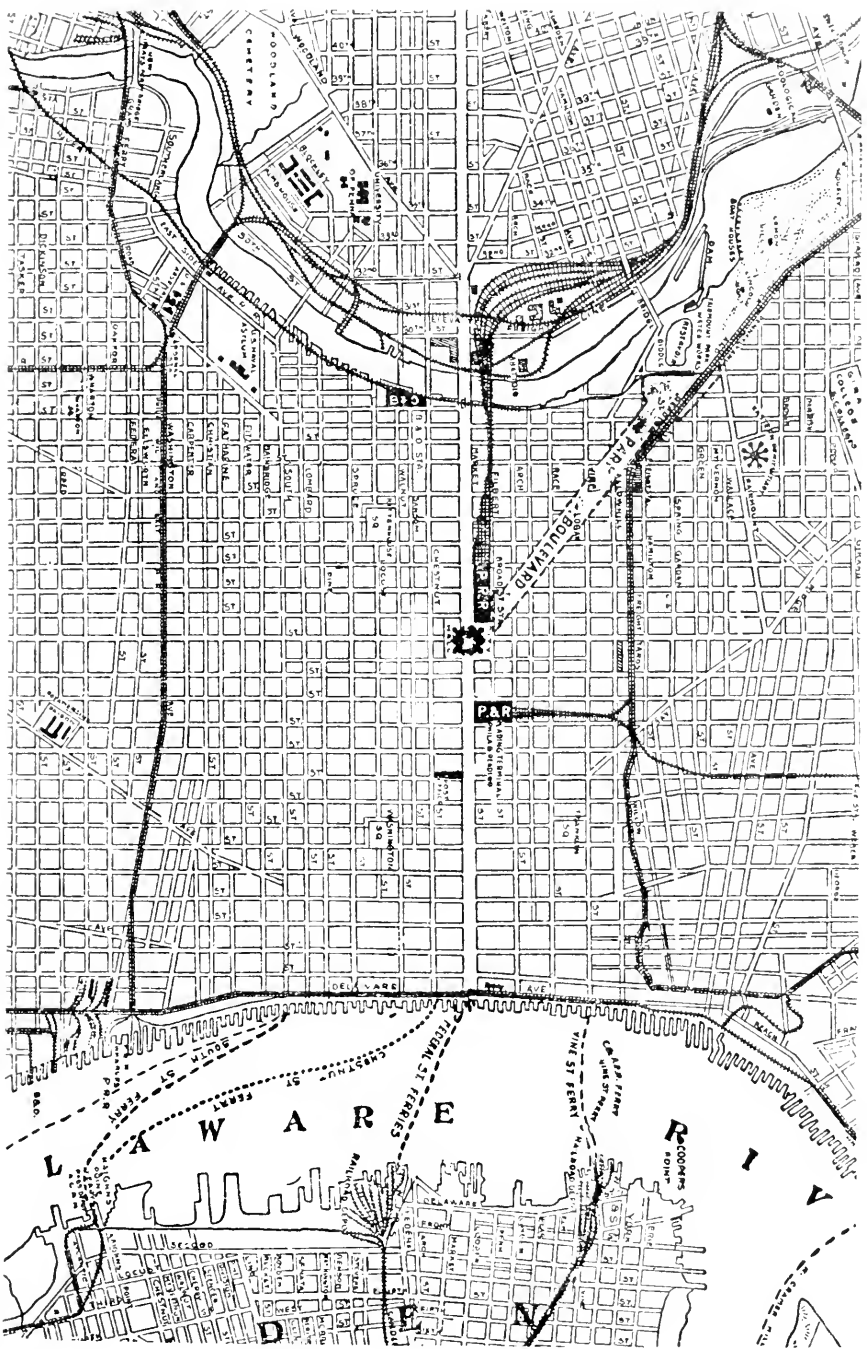
The Gulph. After passing under overhanging rock, bear right, then run 300 yards and bend left crossing stream or stone bridge. At fork, just beyond, bear left and about one mile beyond bridge, at fork, bear left again direct to

King of Prussia. Keep straight on through to

Port Kennedy. At the country store in middle of village, turn left, up steep hill and keep on direct to

Valley Forge Park. At broad macadam cross-road on hill in the park, turn right down the hill toward the river, soon bending left and again left at railroad to Washington's Headquarters.

MAP OF THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF PHILADELPHIA



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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